ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1896.

VOLUME XLIV--NUMBER 162.

UTTERLY STUNNED

The Charleston Gazette Emerges From Democratic Bondage,

DECLARES ITSELF A FREE LANCE

The Paper Has Frequently Shown Symptoms of Independence,

SQUIRMING UNDER PARTY LASH.

Until the Dictation of Some of the Leaders Became So Intolerable that the Editor Decided to Hid a Long Farewell to Democracy-The Proprietor Has Been State Printer by the Grace of the Party for Eighteen Years-The Paper's Defection Leaves the Capital Without a Democratic Organ-Dazed Bourbons Do No Know What Hit Them.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 28.— The reigning political sensation is the descriton of the Daily Gazette from the Democratic ranks. For some eighteen years it has been the leading Democratic organ here, and its proprietor has been state printer ever since the capital was permanently removed to this city. Furthermore it has been generally looked upon as the mouthpiece of the state administration.

piece of the state administration.

Mr. Donnally has frequently shown symptoms of independence, and the Gazette's editorial utterances have not always met with the approval of the would be leaders of the party, who inagined they had an undsputable right to diotate the policy of the paper and own its proprietor, from the fact that he had been given the state printing under a Democratic administration.

Mr. Donnally, however, thought differently. He feit that he had given more than value received for every dollar given him, and that his opinions were his own. He had more than one unpleasagnt experience with a previous administration, and the crack of the party lash became thresome to him. His action occasioned great surprise renerally, in certain circles, and profound dismay among certain others. However, it is current talk on the streets that other important dissensions are likely to follow, and no less prominent a mane than that of Government of the demoral-Mr. Donnally has frequently shown

metals. What the remnants of the demoral-ised party will do for an organ at the capital is a matter of conjecture. They have not yet recovered sufficiently from the shock of this morning so as to be able to collect their thoughts.

LABOR UNIONS PROTEST

Against the Expenditure of \$100,000,000

for Coast Defenses.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Members of the Central Labor Union, sympathizers NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Members of the Central Labor Union, sympathizers of organized labor and others filled the large hall of Cooper Union to protest against the proposed expensiture of 100,000,000 for coast defences, as well-as more militons for an increased navy. Jerome O'Neill, secretary of the Central Labor Union, acted as chairman. He made a brief speech explaining the objects of the meeting. The first speaker was then introduces in the person of Charles W. Hoadley, secretary of the Suliding Trade Association, Mr. Hoadley declared that nobody wanted war except perhaps the inventor of a new rife, the smokeles powder, or the maker of the bunting used on land and sea. John McLuckie, of Homestead, who was connected prominently with the strike at he Carnerie works, followed Mr. Hoadley and spoke of the armor plates manufactured for the navy. He said that the belt line armor plate X—S. now located on the Monterey had one hole in it as large as the face of an ordinary eight-day clock, and which was filled with forty plugs. What reliance, he asked, could be placed on such armor.

He mentioned as other ships on

he asked, could be placed on such armor.

He mentioned as other ships on which fraudulent armor had been placed the New York, Oregon, Amphirtie, Terror, Massnohusetts and others.

Ernest Howard Crosby said he wished to congratulate the Central Labor Union in having inaugurated a struggle against militarism. An appropriation of 188,000,000 for coast defenses, he said, meant war, whatever some people might say to the contrary. He asked why American workingmen should be skainst English workingmen, for instance. If the wage earners here and in other countries would only say the word, he said, there would be no war. We need protection in the country from the faults, vices and imperfections of our social system rather coast defenses, he said.

our social system rather coast defenses, he said.

Mr. Crosby asked if, after a hundred years without coast defenses, any nation would not begin to attack the Inited States. Cries of "yes" came from the audience, and when a moment later he asked if we should build up our navy because England was building hers, the same cry came back.

A letter of regret from General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, was roundly hissed.

The secretary then read a set of resolutions denouncing the proposed appropriations which were adopted without few dissenting voices.

Henry George, who followed, asked that those in favor of the resolution and those opposed should rise in turn. Those opposed amounted to hardlymore than two dozen, and Mr. George, after saying that he respected the antis for the courage of their convictions, said that he had no doubt that the proportion shown in the hall very fairly represented the great body of the working bearing in the country.

The proposed appropriation, he said, he

nted the great body of the working le in the country.

proposed appropriation, he said, he idered to use a carefully laid plan tild up a standing army which will habor whenever it dares to raise and. "As a chizen of the United et., and from thought, study, reasund conviction," he said, "I would see you would be raile, every locomotive thrown the rails, every car broken, every turn un than to see order preservery. thing I prize before order and

ther speakers were Henry We'ss I vaniel Harris and James Fitz

Will be No Secession

Y YORK, Feb. 28.—Georg b. brigadler at Salvation Arm parters, of St. Louis, who is not city, issued the following state

leads. America's new commissioner and the general's representative, and having heard a full explanation from both sides of the issues involved, I amile satisfied that the general could have the continuous states at the continuous states at the continuous states at the continuous states at the continuous states of the organization, as also states the best interests of America, than by upholding the farestil orders of Commander Booth. They will be no recession. National headquarters and field staff are simust to a man solid for one army and the salvation of the whole world."

FIVE MEN KILLED

By the Explosion of a Botter at Frank fort, West Virginia.

FRANKFORT, Greenbrier County, W. Va., Feb. 28.-A boiler at the establishment of W. H. Overholt exploded to-day, destroying the house and machinery and killed five men, Samuel Livesay, Kell Livesay, Woodson Ransboy, Clowney Kershner and Mr. Dunbar, and injuring five or six others.

WHITNEY'S BOOM (?)

In Mississippi Gets a Black Eye From the

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Feb. 28.—The Com-nercial Appeal's Jackson, Miss., cor-espondent telegraghs his paper the

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 28.—The Clar-ion Ledger, prints the following letter from Hon. W. C. Whitney, of New York:

from Hon. W. C. Whitney, of New York:

NEW YORK, February 28, 1896.

"To the Editor of the Clarion Ledger: SIR:-From recent issues of your paper sent me by some friend I learn that Mr. W. S. McAllister has been circulating in your city among prominent Democrats a petition requesting me to become a candidate for the presidential nomination of the Democratic party. In the course of controversy which naturally arose from such effort on his part he speaks of nimself as one of the "principa, managers of the Whitney movement in this state" (Missiespippi). If similar proceedings were taken and similar words employed with regard to another person, I should assume that he was aware of what was being done. I therefore desire to disclaim any knowledge of any such movement (whatever tout may mean), and I request any friends of mine not to join it. It is doubtless intended in a friendly spirit, but has not my approval or concurrence."

(Signed)

"W. C. WHITNEY."

NEARLY A RIOT

Ata Meeting of Window Glass Workers at Pittsburgh Last Night. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 28.—The meeting to-night of L. A. W. 300 (win-dow glass-workers), broke up in a row, and only the opportune arrival of the police prevented a scrious riot, Simon police prevented a serious riot. Simon Burns, the deposed president, started the trouble by objecting to certain sections of the minutes relating to his deposition. Master Workman Campbell overruled the objection, when Burns' friends, among them a number of Bujgians from Jeanette, who mobbed Campbell and Winters at that place laft Wednesday, howled a vigorous protest.

Wednesday, howed a vigorous pro-test and the present a mo-tion was carried 188 to 14, authorizing the present administration to handle the finances.

About this time a fight in the Year of the hall between sympathizers of the two factions, diverted attention from business and the assembly was declared adjourned.

Then the fun began, and pandemoni-

declared adjourned.

Then the fun began, and pandemonium reigned until the police forced their way through the excited crowd and commenced the work of clearing the hall, which required over half an hour's time. It kept a force of eight or ten officers busy for some time afterwards; clearing the streets and restoring order.

About the New Comet.

MOUNT HAMILTON, Cal., Feb. 28,—The Science Observer Special Circular No. 111, dated February 29, from Boston, just received at the Lick observatory, contains information which seems to clear up the uncertainty heretofore existing regarding the discovery of Comet A, 1896, From this circular it seems that the observation obtained at Kiel on February 13 was of the Perrines comet of 1895 (C), and that there was an error in the message received at the Lick observatory, which gave its right assension as 19 h.,15 m., 9 s., instead of 19 h., 44 m., 41.9 s. The declination agreed with that obtained here, As has already been stated a new comet was observed at the Lick observatory by C, D, Perine not far from the position indicated in the erroneous dispatch and this fact was duly announced. In answer to this announcement a second message was received from Kiel, giving the position of the new comet and also confirming the fact that the observation of February 13 was of Comet C, 1896. This leaves no doubt that Perrine is the discoverer of the new comet, although final confirmation awaits mail advices from Germany.

Epverth League Convention.

Epworth League Convention.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 28.—Five hun-red men and women are in attendance dred men and women are manual convention of the Geneseo conference of the Epworth League which began at the Methodist church on Chestnut street here to-day. The afternoon session was called to order by Chairman N, B. Taylor, It opened with a song service by George O. Booth, of Buffalo, Devotional exercises followed, after which B. F. Hasselton welcomed the delegates. Rev. L. F. Thurston, of Galeton, responded. Reports of officers were next heard, following an address, "Why Active Members, and Why They Piedge," by the district presidents. Miscellaneous hustness followed, the session closing embers, and the district presidents. Miscellaneous isiness followed, the session closing ith a fellowship meeting led by E. S.

GUANAJUATO, Mexico., Feb. 28,— Juan P. Vertuga, a Spanish merchant, has been arrested at Ibarra, a mountain town north of here, on the charge of committing a bank robbery in Spain committing a bank robbery in Spain ten years ago. He is alleged to have stolen \$40,000 and fied the country. He was traced to New York and thence through the western states of the United States, thence to Cuba and South America, and from the latter to Mexico. Vertuga had been living at tharra for two years and made a great display of wealth in the little town. He will be taken back to Spain.

Two Hangings.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Feb. 28.—John Nel-son was hanged at 11 o'clock to-day at Palmyria, this county, for the murder of John Zull and his old mother in Aug-

ust, 1893.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Feb. 28.—Pruitt
Yuney, colored, was hanged here today for the murder of Robert Hawkins
Fejaruary 17, 1895. He was composed to
the last and in a short speech on the
gallows stated that he had been unjust-

Gallery Collapses.

FALL RIVER, Mass. Feb. 28.—A gallery in the Casino collapsed during the Polo game to-night and fifty spectators were thrown to the floor. Thirty persons are more or less injured. Narseau Smard, an old man, died soon a (ter) others are thought to be fatally nurt.

FOR STRICKEN CUBA

The Senate Falls in Line with Pub-

PASSES RINGING RESOLUTIONS

Favorable to the Belligerency and Independence of Cuba

BY AN OVERWHELMING VOTE.

The Galleries Packed with Sympathetic and Demonstrative Spectators, Who Cheer the Result of the Vote-General Weyler Roasted as a Barbarian-Sena tor Sherman Flings His Old Time Heserve and Conservatism to the Winds and Lashes the Spanish Authorities in the Most Merciless and Scathing Lan-

the overwhelming vote of 64 to 6, the senate to-day adopted a concurrent resolution favorable to Cuban bellig-

erency, and independence.

When the result was announced, the densely packed galleries broke into long continued applause, which the vice president checked with difficulty. The result was reached after a day of fer-vid speeches which at times aroused the crowd of spectators to enthuslastic the crowd of spectators to enthusiastic demonstrations. The keen public interest in the subject was evinced by the presence of the largest crowd of spectators since Congress assembled. The representatives of foreign powers were numerously in attendance, the occupants of the diplomatic gallery including Ministers Mendonca, of Brazil, Hatch, of Hawali, Lazzo-Arriaga, of Guatemnia; Rengifo, of Colombia and Baron Von Kettler, of the German embassy. Senor Depuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, was not present, but two of the attaches of the Spanish legacion occupied seats with the other diplomats.

The main feature of the debate was

The main feature of the decate was the speech of Senator Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations. As a rule, the veteran senator from Ohlo speaks with reserve and conservatism, so that it was the more surprising when he arraigned Spain and her governor, General Weyler, in the most merciless and scathing language.

the most thereiless and scathing language.

Mr. Sherman read specific instances in which Weyler was pictured as stripping young girl captives and making them dance before the Spanish troops.

Other specches were made by Mr. Lindsay, (Kentucky); Lodge, (Mass); Caffrey, (Louisland); and Allen, (Nebraska). The voting began at 4 o'clock according to agreement. It was simplified by the withdrawal of conflicting amendments, so that only three votes were necessary. The first disposed of the resolution of Mr. White, California, limiting the act of Congress to a request on the part of the President to grant beligerency. This was tabled, 57 to 12.

57 to 12.

The amendment of Mr. Allen, directing the President to recognize the Cuban republic as independent met like defeat, 52 to 17.

Then came the final vote as above re-

FOR THE INSURGENTS. The Senate Favors Recognition by a Vote

of 64 to 6.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The

senate galeries were well filled at the opening of the sesion to-day in anticipation of the culmination of the Cuban debate, and the final vote set for 4

debate, and the final vote set for a o'clock.

Shortly after the session opened Mr. Sherman moved that *c Cuban resolution be taken up, and this prevailed without objection.

M. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.), then addressed the senate on the Cuban resolutions. He said the conflict in Cuba was at our very doors, and was being waged with such desperation that only one of two results could come, either the complete independence of Cuba on one hand or the utter annihilation of the Cuban people on the other.

"It the United States intends taking any steps that will avail these strug-

any steps that will avail these strug-gling Cubana, that step should be in the direction of the ultimate independence of Cuba," declared Mr. Lindsay, in his stentorian tones.

stentorian tones.
At 1:15 Mr. Sherman began his speech.
He spoke of the keen sensitiveness of
the Spanish people, and their tendency
to quickly resent any act that they regarded as injurious to them. But, said

garded as injurious to them. But, said Mr. Sherman, he felt that the time had come when the United States must intervene to put an end to crime almost beyond description.

In the course of his speech he declared he did not favor Cuba's annexation to the United States, but strongly favored its annexation to Mexico, a kindred people. Senator Sherman declared Weyler's talk of "exterminating the Cubans" showed him to be a demon rather than a general.

clared Weyler's talk of "exterminating the Cubans" showed him to be a demon rather than a general.

The galleries broke into loud applause as the senator added:

"If this continues no carthly 'power can prevent the people of the United States from going to that Island, sweeping over it from end to end, and driving out these barbarians."

In the course of his speech he said he would turn his attention to the "saddeet phase of this whole subject."

He referred to the recall of Gen. Campos, a humane solder, and his succession by Gen. Weyler who has been well christened 'the butcher.' The events of the last thirty days in connection with this appointment had changed the senator's whole feeling, he said:

"This man, Weyler, is one of the worst."

"This man, Weyler, is one of the worst

the blood of defenseless men and women.

In support of this statement. Mr. Sherman sent to the desk and had read extracts which were most startling and sensational. They recited atrocities of Weyler's former command in Cuba, which sent a noticeable murmur of horror through the crowded galleries. One of the statements was that Gen. Weyler had captured parents and their several daughters, pretty senoritas. He had ordered the young girls stripped naked and then connelled them to dance thus naked before the Spanish troops, while the parents driven to the point of invanity, stood by. But this was not all—"

point of insanity, stood by. But this was not all.

Mr. Sherman interrupted at this coint and asked that the recital be suspended. The senator went on to give extracts from recent interviews wan Weyler in which he speke of "externanting the Culans." These showed him to be, said Mr. Sherman, "a demon rather than a gentleman.

Mr. Sherman said every Christian heart every American neart revolted to this rate of oppression. We did not want an Armenta at our doors. We should not yield ourselves like Great Hritain by saving that Armenta was too far away. Cuba was right beside us, the rules of civilized society, the spirit

of the age demanded that Spain should be compelled to stop these cruelties. Not only the United States, but the countries of the world would unite in this demand. And if Spain falled to heed it and Weyler carried out his pro-jected plans there was not a point on the American hemisphere which would not send its people to put an end to the infamy."

"I share in the responsibility of the ourse we must take," said Mr. Sher-man in closing, "and confident in the justice of this course, confident in the justice of the Almighty Ruler of the universe, I feel that we should aid in securing for Cuba the same liberty we now enjoy."

securing for Cuba the same liberty we now enjoy."

Mr. Gallinger followed Senator Sher-man with a strong appeal for the recog-nition of Cuban independence.

Mr. Lodge announced that the com-mittee on foreign relations would ac-cept an amendment declaring for Cu-ban independence, and said he consider-ed that the proper step.

Mr. Frye made an earnest speech an-nouncing his devotion to the Cuban cause.

cause.

Mr. Caffrey deprecated all appeals to sentiment in the Cuban question, saying there was no more reason for interference in that cause by the United States than there was in the Armenian embroglio. He argued that Spain was not alone in her record for crueity in war.

ar.

He took square ground against any scognition of Cuban belligerency, delaring the Cuban insurgents had acomplished nothing to justify us in this Mr. Allen followed Mr. Caffrey, offer-

Mr. Allen followed Mr. Caffrey, offering the resolution of which he had previously given notice. He followed this action with a speech in support of it, and urging the power of Congress to act independently of the President in recognizing belligerency. Mr. Allen declared that Spain was an outlaw nation, and was not entitled to the respect and consideration due other civilized nations. He declared himself favorable to Cuban independence and, if need be, support this action with American arms.

support this action with American arms.

Mr. Sherman said the reason for a concurrent instead of a joint resolution was in case of the adoption of a joint resolution of Congress would compel the President to act within ten days.

At 3:55 Mr. Cameron offered his resolution for Cuban independence as an amendment to the committee resolution, and Mr. Sherman accepted the amendment. At 4 o'clock, Mr. White offered his amendment to the Cuban resolutions and Mr. Sherman, moved to lay the amendment on the table. The motion carried: Yeas 67; nays 12.

The White's amendment expressed the sympathy of the United States with the Cuban cause, and expressed the opinion that the executive should recognize Cuban belligerency.

Mr. Allen then offered an amendment in the form of a joint resolution requesting the President to issue a prochamation recognizing the republic of Cuba. Mr. Sherman moved to lay the amendment on the table, carried—Yeas 52; nays 17.

The vote was then taken on the com-

Cuba. Mr. Sherman moved to lay the amendment on the table, carried—Yeas 52; nays 17.

The vote was then taken on the committee resolution as amended by adding the Cameron amendment, and it was passed by the senate—64 to 6.

The resolution in full is as follows:
Resolved, by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), that in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the government of Sfinin and the government proclaimed and for the time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each and all rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States. Resolved, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered to the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba. The senators who voted in the negative were Caffrey, Chilton, George, Hale, Morrill, Wetmore.

The announcement of the result was greeted with great applause in the galleries.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

opriations for Clerks to Senator

Appropriations for Clerks to Senators and Congressines Stricken Out. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.— There was an enthusiastic demonstra-tion in the house to-day when Secretary Cox, of the senate, shortly before 2 p. Cox, of the senate, shortly before 2 p. m. this afternoon appeared and announced the passage by the upper branch of Congress of the Cuban resolutions, but the marker did not come up in any form during the day. After encountering the unexpected opposition of Mr. Boutelle yesterday the house leaders concluded to postpone taking up the resolutions until the legislative bill was disposed of.

The whole day in the house was spent in the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill and considerable progress was made. An agreement was reached whereby the bill to change the compensation of the United States attorneys and marshals from the fee to

reached whereby the bill to change the compensation of the United States attorneys and marshals from the fee to the salary system is to be offered as an amendment to this bill.

An amendment offered by Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.) to provide that the members shall have 3100 per month forcierk hire throughout the year, instead of during the sessions only, as is now the case, provoked the charge that it was a salary grab.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.), who was in the chair, ruled it out on a point of order. An attempt was made to overrule the chair, but he was sustained, 102 to 43. The provision for senators clerks was girleken out with the avowed intention of effecting an "equitable adjustment" with the senate later.

Hentington's Examination.

Hustington's Examination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The examination of Mr. C. P. Huntington in the Pacific railroad cases, which was to have been continued to-day by the senate committee on Pacific railroads was postponed until next Friday on necount of the illness of Mr. Huntington, who stated in a letter that he had been confined to his house by a severe cold almost ever since he was last before the committee. He was expected to make reply to-day to the charges against the Central Pacific management contained in the Pattison report, Schator Morkan who has conducted the examination of Mr. Huntington at former sittings of the committee, said to-day that he probably would be able to conclude this branch of the inquiry at the next meeting.

Germs Through the Mail.

Germs Through the Mail.

CONFESSES TO BLACKMAIL.

Sensational Ending of the Trial of Rev. BAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The Rev.

Dr. Brown, after two months silence has given his defense to the public. The has given his defense to the public. The story is the most startling which has yet been told in the scandal. It was related as a confession to the ecclesiastical court last night by Miss Martha Overman, who is the first in the sensational case to confess increst a blackmailer. Miss Overman's manner was striking. She spoke so quietly that even the members of the council were forced to draw forward until their chairs formed a small semi-circle on the platform. The woman spoke delforately, weaving a remarkable story, logically, and clearly. She confessed that she was a blackmailer and tried to be a thief and she gave the information with a smile.

that she was a blackmaller and tried to be a thief and she gave the information with a smile.

She confessed that she plotted the destruction of the man whose hospitality she now enjoys. She declared that to save herself from work shed that to save herself from work shed the possible inridships of poverty she conspired with Mrs. Mary A. Davidson to ruin the character of the Rev. Dr. Brown and to blacken her own. She asserted that she approached the ropresentatives of a morning newspaper with a hope of tempting them to blackmall the accussed pastor. She drew her recital to a dramatic climax by asserting with the smile which never left her face, that she wrote the letters which pleture her own moral and physical ruin and place the cause of her deep distress at the door of the Rev. Dr. Brown. Asserting all this she denied that there had ever been the slightest impropriety in her relations with the man against whom she plotted so shrewdly.

FORMER WHEELINGITES

FORMER WHEELINGITES

Engaged in a New Glass Works Enter-

prisest Washington, Pa. WASHINGTON, Pa., Feb. 28.—Beat-WASHINGTON, Pa., Feb. 28.—Beatty & Company, who operate a glass plant here, have purchased about four acres af ground in the southern part of town, between the Haltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania roads, and will begin the erection of a glass factory. The ground will be measured off to-day, and the projectors hope to be putting out glass inside of sixty days. A large continuous tank has been ordered, as well as other material, and the plant will be added to until it becomes the most extensive enterprise of its kind about Washington.

added to until it becomes the most extensive enterprise of its kind about Washington.

C. N. Brady, prime mover in the matter, came to Washington several years ago from Wellsburg. W. Vs. After operating for some time the Hazel Works. a. stock concern. he formed, with Mr. Beatty and J. W. Paxton, the firm which has since operated the Brady, Heatty & Co. Works. Now the stock concern and the firm have consolidated, and will secure a charter of incorporation and construct the new factory, to be called, probably, the Atlas. The new house will make novelties.

THE FEE SYSTEM.

A Bill for Its Abolition Reported by Com

mittee. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.-The house committee on judiciary to-day reported a bill abolishing the fee system for the payment of United States marshals and district attorneys, and fixshals and district attorneys, and fix-ing salaries. The district attorney and marshal of the eastern district of Penn-sylvania are to get \$4,000 each; the western district \$3,500 each, and the marshal and attorneys of West Virgin are to get \$4,000 each. Deputy mar-shals shall get three-fourths of their fees, not to exceed \$2,500 per year. The committee on rules will report a rule to attach this bill to a pending appro-priation bill to secure its passage.

The Raines Excise Bill. The Raines Excise Hill.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—In a senate
Republican caucus it was shown that
the Raine's excise hill was sure of
thirty-two votes in the senate, which
insures its passage by that body. The
principal features of the measure are:
Abolition of al local excise boards on
April 30, 1896. First class license for
salsons clubs and hotels at \$500 in New
York: \$50 in Brooklyn: \$500 in Buffalo. April 30, 189a. First chass freewards alons, clubs and hotels at \$800 in New York; \$850 in Brooklyn; \$500 in Guffalo, and second class cities, and gradel according to population in others. Prohibits all night licenses, and the sale of liquor on Sunday, except in hotels with meals. This prohibition extends to clubs. Fine for violation of low is fixed at not less than twice the amount of license. Allows local option in towns only, and not in cities.

Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 28.—The
new Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra
made its debut to-night and scored a
decided success before a large and
critical audience. The orchestra's public rehearsal given yesterday afternoon
was an agreeable surprise to those present, but the first regular concert tonight was so far beyond the expecta-ion that the audience was completely exprivated and applauded enthusiasticcaptivated and applauded enthusiastic-ally the performers and Director Archet for their splendid work. With but fiv weeks' practice the fifty performers in the orchestra have accomplished as much as many similar organizations in the country could have done.

Cleared and Re-arrested.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 28.—Irving Jones, a western New York and Pennsylvania telegraph operator, who shot and killed a Pollsh tramp at the railway crossing tower at Riverside Park, near here, a few months ago, was arrested at Corry to-day by Deputy Shering Bailey, of Little Valley, N. Y., on a charge of murder in the second degree, The coroner's jury exonerated Jones on the ground of self-defense at the time of the shooting. Jones is aged about twenty years and formerly lived in Titusville.

Mrs. Carlisle Burted.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Feb. 28.—The funeral of Mrs. Frank Carlisle who was found dend in the Raney & Berger furnace office Wednesday morning, together with Martin Thompson, manager of the furnaces, who was unconsclous, took place this alternoon from her late residence and there was a very large attendance. The coroner and his jury met this evening, but heard no veldence, adjusting to meet next Monday ovening, when it is expected that Manager Töpanpson who is recovering, will be able to be present and relate his version of the sad affair.

Fatal Ending of a Sleigh Ride.

Fatal Ending of a Beligh Ride.

SYRACUSE. N. Y., Feb. 28.—When a sleigh ride party from Minca was crossing the canal bridge at Manila Centre last night, the carry-all tipped over are several persons were thrown from the bridge to the water below. Charles Worden, of Minca, received injuries from which he died two hours later. His daughter, Mrs. Lercy Stevens, sustained serious injuries. Philip Scheuman and A. H. Marshall, of Minca, are several of the others were injured. Worden was sixty-five years old.

Ris Fifth House.

His Pitta Hour.

GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The astronomical society of the Pacific ceast has just awarded to Prof. Witnam R. Brookritheir medal for the discovery of his latest comet. This is the diffith honor of the kind conferred upon Prof. Brown. He also received the first vo-341 awarded by this society.

A GREAT PROBLEM.

Mr. Eckels' Speech Bofore the Massachusetts Reform Club

ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION,

In the Present Condition of Things He Claims that Trade, Labor and the Enterprises of the Manufacturer Had All Given "Hestages to Portune"-The Inflationist the Cause of all the Trouble. Until He is Destroyed there will be No Permanent Cure for Financial fills.

dred members of the Massachusetts Reform Club attended the dinner at Young's hotel to-night. President George S. Hale introduced Hon. James

Reform Club attended the dinner at Young's holel to-night. President George S. Hale introduced Hon. James H. Eckels, comptroder of the currency, and his speech was enthusiastically received.

He said in part, after a complimentary allusion to the accomplishments of the independent in politics, and saying that there were now no questions of constitutional rights, and political actions growing out of the war and the reconstruction period to be determined, Mr. Eckels declared that:

"It is the question affecting trade and commerce to-day which flow from action taken during the era of civil strife which the citizens demand shall be dealt with, and the public man who deems otherwise misinterprets the evidences about him. He would undertake to touch upon a single one of these, that of 'the currency' which he tranked as always demanding a wiser statesmaship than the problem of national taxifion. He was not unmindful of the recent marvelous display of the abundant reserve wealth of our people, and their purpose to maintain the government's financial honor, but this very domonstration was in itself proof positive of the defects of the currency system we were striving to uphold.

"The interests of trade, the cause of labor, the undertakings of the manufacture have all to-day 'given host-ages to fortune' because of the currency system which has been fastened upon them. It is in general and in detail indepance of all monetary laws and experience. The difficulty so far as politics entering in the question is concerned, is not that politics is the cause but politics is the effect.

"The cause of the weakened condition of the credit of our American currency is to be found in the fact that from the issuite gold standard of value, and continue gold payments under conditions wholly unnatural and in defiance of all monetary legislation. He stands to-day the strenuous opponent of the single gold standard of value and he ill conceals his attitude by taking refuge in his announced belief in the historically demonstrated impossibilit Until the inflationist be destroyed there can be no permanent cure for our financial ills. When his career is ended the treasury of the United States will cease carrying on the operations of a bank, its notes of issue will be paid and cancelled and their baneful influence lifted from all the industries in the land. There will then be none who for this people would have other than a single gold standard, and none who would suggest a dollar, whether silver or paper, which is not everywhere, under all circumstances and in whatever quantities, fairly interchangeable with every circumstances and in whatever quan-itiles, fairly interchangeable with every dollar which circulates without entail-ing loss to anyone."

NICARAGUAN REBELLION.

President Zelaya Moving with Vigor. One Town Captured, Another Shelled. (Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 23, via Galveston, Texas.—The campaign against the insurgents is being pushed

against the insurgents is being pushed with the greatest vigor by President Zelaya.

As intimated in these dispatches yesterday afternoon, the president decided not to wait for the Leonists to attack Managus, but ordered an advance upon the enemy and captured the town of Nazarote, on the western shore of Lake Managua, about twenty-five miles from here and on the way to Leon. Nazarote is now held by a small body of the government troops and a column in pushing forward in the direction of Leon. Barly bils morning Momentobo, (on Lake Managua), was bombarded by a gun boat after the place had been called upon to surrender. Ten shells were thrown into the town, and firing ceased

gun boat surrender. Ten shells were thrown into the town, and firing ceased when the inhabitants fled in terror. The loss of rebels is not estimated and the amount of damage is not known. Momentobe had declared in favor of Gen. Orliz, the leader of the insurrection. Reinforcements of men, arms and ammunition have arrived from Granada and a second column will be sent to the freet daying the day.

da and a second column will be sent to the front during the day. The successes of the government troops up to the present have had the effect of making the President's sup-porters very confident of ultimately suppressing the rebellion.

Snow in the Northwest.
CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Snow has begun falling throughout the northwest to a depth of two to four inches being reported in North Dakota and parts of Montana with a decided drop in the temperature. The temperature is below zero north of North Dakota and Mantana.

low Ecro Horin of Ambient at 7 and Al Chicago, the temperature at 7 o'clock to-night was thirty degrees, a fall of twenty-four in twenty-four hours.

Dispute Settled.

Dispute Settled.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 28.—The fight in the American Publishing Company, the organ of the Jr. O. U. A. M., was settled to-day, and Henry Buttron was made president, with D. G. Evans secretary. Stephen Collins, the former secretary, was defeated at the last election, but took the case to court. The on, but took the case to court, Tourt to-day decided against Collins.

Woman Suffrage Defeated.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 28.—The squate to-day by a vote of 49 to 44 de-leated Scuntor Funk's resolution to give women the right to vote at all dections. Steamship Arrivals

NEW YORK-Britannich, Liverpool, NEW YORK-Blidgo, London, BREMEN-Aller, N. Y. via Southamp-Weather Corecast for To-day.

For West Virgini, charing; colder; twinds becoming northers. For Western Pennsylvanta, cleudy and breatering, but with little rain; colder cluds, becoming northerly. For Ohio, rair and colder; northerly thus.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY as furnished by C. Schnepf, druggist, cor-ner Market and Fourteenth streets:

7 a. ni. 42 3 p. m 9 a. m. 687 p. m. 2 ni. 68 Weather—Gloudy.